(LIIId Year.) THE (No. 2671.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, March 22, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 23, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Eaſton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers, once in each week for the term of eight weeks.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to appoint an Agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That William Marbury be agent of this ſtate, to execute the truſt and power repoſed in him by virtue of this act, from the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, until the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

II. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſuperintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the ſeveral collectors of the reſpective counties within this ſtate, appointed ſince the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the ſaid agent is hereby authoriſed and required to call upon the treaſurers of the reſpective ſhores for an accurate ſtatement of all arrearages and balances due from ſuch collectors, and ſuch accounts ſhall be furniſhed by the ſaid treaſurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of balances due to the ſtate on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the ſaid agent ſhall have power to require payment of, and, if neceſſary, to ſue for and recover the ſame; and the ſaid agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make compoſition with any ſuch debtors, and take bonds to the ſtate, with ſufficient ſecurity, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-eight.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of all monies due to the ſtate for naval duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and, if neceſſary, ſue for and recover the ſame; and the ſaid agent may allow for inſolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law, and for his information of the law, he may take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted,* That whenever there ſhall be occaſion to expoſe to public ſale the property of any collector, or his ſecurities, by virtue of any execution already iſſued, or to be iſſued for this purpoſe, the ſaid agent ſhall cauſe at leaſt thirty days public notice to be given of ſuch ſale, and ſhall attend the ſame, and if it ſhall appear that there is danger of loſing any part of the debt due to the ſtate, and not otherwiſe, ſhall purchaſe any property ſo expoſed to ſale for the uſe of the ſtate, in payment, or part payment, as the caſe may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whoſe property may be ſo purchaſed, and that no purchaſe authorized by this act ſhall be conſidered as made on the part of the ſtate, unleſs a public declaration to that effect be made by the agent, or his deputy, immediately after ſuch ſale and purchaſe; and any property ſo purchaſed for the uſe of the ſtate, the ſaid agent may again expoſe to public auction on the moſt advantageous terms, for the uſe of the ſtate, and if the ſame be ſold on credit, which ſhall in no caſe exceed the term of two years, the ſaid agent ſhall take bond, with good and ſufficient ſecurity, to be approved of by the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, from the purchaſers of ſuch property, and all bonds by him ſo taken ſhall be depoſited, with an accurate liſt thereof ſubſcribed by him, in the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall be a lien upon the real property of ſuch purchaſers, and their ſecurities, from the reſpective dates, or ſo much thereof as is mentioned in the ſchedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent is hereby directed to diſpoſe of all confiſcated Britiſh property that remains unſold, and take bonds to the ſtate, with ſufficient ſecurity, and give time for the payment thereof, not exceeding two years from the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight, and that where the quantity of land in any one body ſubject to ſuch ſale exceeds the quantity of fifty acres, ſuch land ſhall be diſpoſed of at public ſale, of the time and place of which ſale at leaſt thirty days previous notice ſhall be given by public advertiſement; and that at the time of any ſale by virtue of this act, the ſaid agent ſhall make known that he only ſells the right of this ſtate thereto, and that the ſtate doth not guaranty the title to the ſame, or any part thereof, but that the purchaſe muſt be in all reſpects at the riſk of the purchaſer.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That no payment in future by any officer or perſon indebted to the ſtate ſhall be valid and effectual, unleſs made to the treaſurer of the weſtern or eaſtern ſhore, or to the agent for the time being, or unleſs made to the clerks and ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties, in the caſes where the ſaid clerks and ſheriffs are by law authoriſed to receive the ſame.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That the agent ſhall have full power and authority, by and with the advice of the governor and council, in all caſes of [illegible] debts, to take back any property heretofore purchaſed by any perſon, and not yet paid for, in caſes where the perſon ſo having purchaſed, and his ſecurities, are not capable of paying for the ſame, and to compromiſe the ſame upon terms and principles of equity and juſtice, by and with the advice and conſent aforeſaid; and the agent is hereby required to lay a particular ſtatement of his proceedings under this ſection before the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That the agent, with the approbation and conſent of the governor and council, be and he is hereby authoriſed and empowered to compromiſe any ſuit depending in chancery with any ſtate debtor, upon any terms in their judgment calculated to promote the intereſt of the ſtate, and to obtain the ſpeedy receipt of the ſums due.

X. *And be it enacted,* That if, under the terms of any compromiſe made as aforeſaid, the property heretofore purchaſed ſhould be taken back and reveſted in the ſtate, the ſame may be ſold by the agent, and he is hereby authoriſed and empowered to ſell the ſame at public ſale, giving thirty days notice, on a credit of two years, payable one half of the principal, and the whole intereſt, annually, on the firſt day of December in each year, and the bonds, when taken, ſhall be returned to the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore, and reported to the general aſſembly at their ſeſſion next enſuing the taking of ſuch bonds.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That all caſes in chancery, where no compromiſe under this act is effected, ſhall be placed under the direction of the agent, who is hereby authoriſed and required to call on the attorney-general to proſecute or defend the ſame to immediate final deciſion; and the governor and council are hereby authoriſed and empowered, at the requeſt of the agent, in caſes of difficulty, to aid the attorney-general, by employing any perſon to attend to ſurveys where neceſſary, or otherwiſe to aſſiſt in the proſecution or defence of ſaid ſuits, which perſon or perſons are to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds; and the names of the perſons ſo employed, together with the ſum allowed for their ſervices, to be laid before the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That if any bond debtor to the ſtate for confiſcated property purchaſed, or otherwiſe, ſhall neglect to make payment agreeably to the condition of his bond, and ſundry reſolves of the general aſſembly, the ſaid agent ſhall cauſe proceſs to iſſue for the whole principal and intereſt then due, or ſhall proceed on any execution already iſſued, and ſerved and ſuſpended, as occaſion may require, or, under the direction and with the approbation of the governor and council, he is hereby authoriſed to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and neceſſary.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of all balances due on bond taken for taxes due before the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the ſaid agent ſhall alſo ſuperintend the collection of all balances due on bonds inſtalled, or otherwiſe, for the emiſſions of paper money of ſeventeen hundred and ſixty nine, and ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-three.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That no proceſs ſhall iſſue againſt any of the public debtors, unleſs by the direction of the ſaid agent.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſhall have power to fix ſuch days of ſale of property taken by *fieri facias*, at the ſuit of the ſtate, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at leaſt twenty days public notice thereof; and the ſaid agent ſhall alſo have power to ſuſpend the ſales, from time to time, as he may think moſt to the advantage of the ſtate.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſhall pay into the treaſury, in ſpecie, the amount of all ſpecie by him received in the diſcharge of the duties of this act.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes where bonds ſhall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds ſhall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on ſo much of the ſaid real property as the governor and council ſhall think ſufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a ſchedule to be annexed to the ſaid bond, in which caſe it ſhall be a lien on the property contained in ſuch ſchedule, and no more, ſuch bond and ſchedule to be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all bonds taken in virtue of this act ſhall expreſs the county in which the obligors reſpectively reſide, and the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore ſhall, within one month after he receives them reſpectively, cauſe them, with the ſchedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the ſaid record, certified under the hand and official ſeal of the ſaid clerk, ſhall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this ſtate as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any ſuch bonds reſide on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſaid treaſurer ſhall, within ſix months from the time he receives the ſame reſpectively, tranſmit to the clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, in the ſame manner as papers on public ſervice are tranſmitted, a copy of ſuch bonds and ſchedules, certified as aforeſaid by the clerk of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, at the expence of the obligors, and in ſuch caſe a copy of the ſaid record, certified as aforeſaid by the clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, ſhall be good evidence as aforeſaid.

XIX. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſhall render to the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore diſtinct quarterly accounts of his receipts, of all money, certificates and bonds, in virtue of this act, and ſhall immediately thereupon pay and deliver the ſame to the ſaid treaſurer, who ſhall, in his annual report to the general aſſembly, ſtate fully and particularly the money, certificates and bonds, by him received from the ſaid agent, and the times when the ſame were received and accounted for.

XX. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſhall render a fair and full account of his ſeveral proceedings under the authority of this act to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, and within the firſt ten days after its commencement, in which account ſhall be ſpecified, under diſtinct heads, his own receipts, and thoſe of the treaſurer, and of all transfers of ſtock upon which he may be entitled to commiſſion, and in which ſhall alſo be contained a particular eſtimate of his commiſſions, ſhewing how and upon what the ſame aroſe due.

XXI. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſhall be allowed for his ſervices the following commiſſions, to wit: for all payments actually made to either of the treaſurers in virtue of this act, three per cent. and for all bonds with ſecurity taken by the ſaid agent in virtue of this act, three per cent. provided that the whole amount of his commiſſion ſhall not exceed five hundred pounds current money, and he ſhall lay an account of the ſame, on oath, before the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

XXII. *And be it enacted,* That hereafter it ſhall be the duty of the agent, and the treaſurers of the weſtern and eaſtern ſhores reſpectively, to receive, as well the fifteen per cent. intereſt, if any ſhall have accrued, as all other the arrearages that are now, or may hereafter become due from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, and which fifteen per cent. ſo collected, ſhall be the only fund out of which the agent ſhall draw his commiſſion of three per cent. for collecting the ſame; provided that the ſaid agent ſhall not be entitled to any commiſſion upon the monies ariſing from fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, unleſs in caſes where the ſame ſhall not be paid by the ſheriffs and clerks reſpectively, to the treaſurer within one month after the time preſcribed by law, and unleſs the ſaid agent ſhall thereafter receive the ſame from the ſaid officers reſpectively, and the ſame pay to the ſaid treaſurer.

XXIII. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, ſhall give bond to the ſtate, before the governor and council, in the penalty of ſixty thouſand dollars, with ſuch ſecurity as the governor and council ſhall approve, for the faithful performance of the ſaid duties, which bond ſhall be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall alſo take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully diſcharge the duties as agent under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, to the beſt of his ſkill and judgment, the certificate of which oath ſhall be annexed to, or endorſed on, the ſaid bond.

XXIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the ſaid agent ſhall not accept his appointment, or if after his acceptance he ſhall not give bond, and take the oath aforeſaid, before the firſt day of February next, or ſhall die, the governor and council are hereby authoriſed and requeſted to appoint a fit and proper perſon in his place, who ſhall have and execute all the authorities and powers veſted in the ſaid William Marbury by this act, ſuch perſon firſt giving ſecurity, and taking the oath aforeſaid.

NOTICE TO STATE DEBTORS.

PROCESS will certainly be directed againſt all delinquent ſtate debtors who fail to make their payments by the 10th day of March next.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent.

LONDON, *January* 12.

BY the Walſingham packet arrived at Falmouth from Liſbon, the following intelligence has been received:—

"Lord St. Vincent had ſent home all the men of war, except the Ville de Paris, and four frigates, the Emerald, the Lively, Aurora, &c. which were at Liſbon when the Walſingham ſailed. Accounts were received at Liſbon a few days previous to the ſailing of the Walſingham, that Sir John Orde, who was then cruiſing off Cadiz with a ſquadron of line of battle ſhips, had fallen in with a fleet of merchantmen, very richly laden, under the convoy of three Spaniſh line of battle ſhips, bound from the Havanna to Cadiz; the reſult was, that Sir John had captured the three Spaniſh line of battle ſhips, and greateſt part, if not the whole of the fleet. The greateſt credit was given to the above information at Liſbon, inaſmuch that the arrival of the Spaniſh men of war and merchantmen were daily expected there when the packet ſailed from thence. Admiral Parker had hoiſted his flag on board his majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Royal, and had ſailed with ſix line of battle ſhips, to cruiſe off Cadiz, and to ſupercede Sir John Orde. Both ſquadrons would form a very ſtrong fleet, and admiral Parker was to have the command, to cruiſe off and on Cadiz bay, and watch the motions of the Spaniards lying there, but who durſt not venture out, though ſo much ſuperior in numbers to the Britiſh fleet. A fleet of merchant veſſels had ſailed from Liſbon the 26th ult. under the convoy of his majeſty's ſhip Irreſiſtible, of 74 guns, G. Martin, and a ſloop of war, for England; they conſiſted of 14 or 16 veſſels. The emigrant army was down at Caſe Kies fort, all in readineſs, and expected to be embarked for England, in tranſports waiting to receive them, having been all marked and numbered. It was reported at Liſbon, that lord St. Vincent had declared to the court of Portugal, that in caſe of their refuſal of ſupplies of proviſions and water to the Bri-

tiſh fleet, he would reduce the city of Liſbon to ruins. His lordſhip was in perfect health when the packet ſailed. His majeſty's packet, King George, captain Bell, had ſafely arrived at Liſbon [illegible] days previous to the ſailing of the Walſingham.

January 15.

Notice was given at the bank of England on Saturday that books will be opened and receipts given for voluntary ſubſcriptions in aid of the requiſition which is now paſſed into a law. The law directs that the bank ſhall give receipts for ſums that may be paid in, together with duplicates, if required. If only receipts without duplicates, ſhall be required, then ſuch payments ſhall be deemed and taken to be the voluntary contribution, but if they require a ſecond receipt or duplicate, ſuch ſecond receipt or duplicate ſhall be deemed and taken to be in advance of the new aſſeſſment; and which receipt ſhall, upon delivery to the collector, be an acquittance of ſuch aſſeſſment as far as the ſame will go; all ſums above the actual aſſeſſment to be deemed and taken as the voluntary contribution of the perſon or perſons. That the ſums to be paid into the bank in this way over and above the amount of the aſſeſſment of each individual may be great, we hope that ſplendid examples will be ſet from the higheſt places. Their majeſties and all the court have been called upon in a ſtrong and pointed way. The people expect ſacrifices, and this day we truſt will prove that there is a juſt feeling in the higher circles of the burthens they have brought upon the country.

Admiral Thompſon and Sir Roger Curtis have received directions to hold themſelves in readineſs to ſail at a moment's warning, in conſequence of information received by government of the deſigns of the enemy.

January 18.

The miniſters, it was yeſterday reported in the city, have received ſome private advices from Hamburg, ſtating, that in conſequence of a ſtrong intimation from the magiſtrates, the inhabitants were removing their valuable effects to Altona, and to the territory of Pruſſia. We do not guarantee this report; but it appears certain from every account, that the fate of this and the other Hanſeatic cities ſtand on the precarious "hazard of a die!"

The merchants who were about to ſhip their goods for Hamburg, are all at preſent at a ſtand. The intercourſe between Great-Britain and the continent, through the channel of the Elbe, is in fact ſuſpended, until the fate of that part of Germany ſhall be finally decided!

The Paris papers to the 14th inſt. incluſive, were brought to us this morning by an expreſs. Their contents are certainly important. A very curious account of an inſurrection at Rome, from which very important changes are likely immediately to take place in Italy, and which indeed, will moſt probably lead to the overthrow of the Papal throne, is given in the following very intereſting

Extract of a letter from citizen Joſeph Buonaparte, ambaſſador from the French republic to the court of Rome.

Florence, 11 *Nivoſe—December* 31.

"On the 6th, three perſons came to me and informed me that a revolution was preparing, and that the inſurgents hoped for the ſupport of the French government. I replied, that the epoch of general peace did not appear to me to be that in which my government ought to take any part in events which might retard it. And, as the French miniſter, I enjoined them not to come again to me with ſuch propoſitions.

"Next morning, chevalier Azarba told me confidentially, that he had juſt been with the ſecretary of ſtate, and that it appeared probable ſome imprudent perſons were about to attempt a riſing, which would be as unſucceſsful, on account of the ſmallneſs of their numbers and their fooliſh conduct, as that which was undertaken ſome months before.

"I learned at the marchioneſs Maſſini's that four of the leaders of this affair were the ſpies of the government, which had taken meaſures to defeat the plan of the inſurgents.

"I was informed the day after, that a patrol had been attacked by about ſixty men, and that two of the pope's dragoons were killed. Several of the inſurgents wore the French cockade, and left, as it were by miſtake, a bagful, which were ſcattered about the place of meeting.

"I went immediately to the ſecretary of ſtate and told him that, far from oppoſing the arreſtation of the perſons who had aſſumed the French cockade, I came to requeſt him to arreſt all who did not belong to the French legation. Theſe amounted only to the number of eight, and I pointed them out to him.

"The cardinal ſecretary of ſtate went to dinner, and begged me to come to him at ſix in the evening, along with the Spaniſh miniſter.

"On my return home I found general Duphoz and adjutant-general Sherlock waiting for me. We converſed upon the childiſh attempt that had been made at a revolution during the night before. We had ſat down to table, when the porter came and informed me that about twenty men had preſented themſelves before the gate of the palace, crying, "Live the republic! live the Roman people!" One of them inſiſted upon ſpeaking with me. He had the appearance of a wild fanatic, and ſaid, "we are free, and we come to demand the ſupport of France." I replied to this extravagance by deſiring him and his companions to retire immediately from the juriſdiction of France, or otherwiſe that I ſhould take ſtrong meaſures againſt them. The military men who were with me endeavoured to convince them of the folly of their enterpriſe. Were the government of the town, ſaid general Sherlock, to point but a ſingle cannon againſt you, what would become of your pretended liberty! Upon this they withdrew.

"A French artiſt came and informed me, that the number of the multitude was increaſed, that handfuls of piaſtres were thrown among them, and that the entry to the court was [illegible]. I [illegible] myſelf in my diplomatic robe, and went [illegible] accompanied by the French officers who were then in the palace. I heard a long diſcharge of muſketry. A party of cavalry had penetrated into the midſt of the French juriſdiction. A great multitude filled the court, and the different ſtairs. But ſoon there were only to be ſeen perſons dying, intimated fugitives, and bold enthuſiaſts.

"A company of fuſiliers cloſely followed the cavalry. I ordered them to withdraw from the juriſdiction of France. They fell back ſome ſteps, and the people advanced in proportion as they retired. But it appeared that the Papal troops had only made this retrograde motion in order to be out of the reach of piſtol ſhot, and to be able to make a general diſcharge of their muſkets without any danger to themſelves. I deſired the aid-de-camp, Beauharnais, and another French officer, to endeavour to quiet the multitude; and I advanced myſelf along with generals Duphoz and Sherlock, to invite the troops to ceaſe their fire, and to retire without the French juriſdiction.

"Brave general Duphoz, accuſtomed to conquer, threw himſelf among the bayonets of the pope's ſoldiers; he prevented one from charging, and avoided the puſh of another. He was ſimply a mediator between the two parties. Miſled by his courage, he proceeded as far as the gate Sepaiminia. A ſoldier fired a muſket at him and the contents lodged in his breaſt. He fell, but roſe again, and ſupported himſelf on his ſabre. A ſecond ſhot extended him on the pavement, and about fifty more were directed againſt his inanimate body. This brave warrior was to have been married next day to my ſiſter-in-law.

"Though protected by all the French artiſts and military who could gather around me, I regained the palace with ſuch difficulty, which I found filled with the dead, the dying, and the fugitives.

"It was now ſix o'clock. Two hours had paſſed ſince the maſſacre of general Duphoz and no member of the government had yet appeared. The Spaniſh and Tuſcan miniſters only haſtened to the French palace, to ſhare in the dangers to which I was expoſed.

"No official correſpondence took place between the cardinal ſecretary of ſtate and me until eleven in the evening. I thought it my duty to leave Rome; and at ſix in the morning of the 9th Nivoſe, fourteen hours after the murder of general Duphoz, I quitted this criminal city, to go to Florence."

Joſeph Buonaparte concludes his letter by ſtating, that he will ſoon repair to Paris, to give farther accounts of the crimes of the court of Rome, and to conſult with the Directory on the puniſhment which ought to be inflicted upon a government as cruel as perfidious.

The miniſter of foreign affairs to citizen Joſeph Buonaparte.

"Paris, 22d Nivoſe—*January* 11.

"I have received, citizen, the diſtreſſing letter which you wrote to me, on the ſhocking events which took place at Rome, on the 18th of Nivoſe. The moſt baſe and perfidious villainy could not have been carried to a greater length. The French republic will have a reparation worthy of herſelf; of this you may be certain. Receive, then, this aſſurance, the only conſolation which can be given to him who has ſeen one of the beſt friends, and one of the moſt intrepid defenders of the republic, die by his ſide.

"Notwithſtanding the care you have taken to conceal almoſt every thing which perſonally relates to your conduct on that horrible day, you have not prevented us from diſcovering that you have ſupported with magnanimity the honour of the French name."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 14.

Citizens Sane and Guigneu, the chief conſtructors of the prodigious machine which is to convey the army of England to our coaſt, have been arreſted at Breſt. Their arreſt is attributed to their having remonſtrated againſt the feaſibility of citizen Monge's project.

Four deputies ſent from Ementhal to the canton of Bern, charged to declare that their communes would not take up arms againſt the French, were put under arreſt. Forty communes immediately declared themſelves in a ſtate of inſurrection, until the deputies were releaſed.

From our correſpondent at New-York.

"The following is from an authentic ſource:

"Three men have been taken up laſt week at Perth Amboy, and committed to the gaol in New-Brunſwick, who belonged to the Britiſh frigate Hermione, whoſe crew ſeized the ſhip, murdered the officers, and delivered her up to the Spaniards, in September laſt.

"They came to Amboy in the brig Relief, captain Mandeville, from St. Domingo, and their names are, William Brigſtock, a native of New-York, Johannes Williamſon, a Swede, and Michael Campbell, an Engliſhman. On examination before the magiſtrate, they acknowledged, that they were on board at the time of the mutiny, but denied being concerned in the horrid acts committed by a part of the crew. The firſt was boatſwain's mate, the other two belonged to the tops."

From the New-York Gazette of yeſterday.

BY THE PACKET.

Letters from Amſterdam ſay, that ſome banking houſes of that city have received information from Peterſburg, that a large fleet, well equipped, and full of Ruſſian troops, will ſoon be ready at Cronſtadt to ſail for England, in order to aſſiſt that power in the embarraſſing ſituation in which it is about to be placed.

The ſame letters ſpeak of a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between Sweden, Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

The proclamation of the commiſſary of the Directory to the people of the Pas de Calais contains, among ſome local ordinances, one paſſage which, if it be taken in its *literal ſenſe*, and not as a *rhetorical flouriſh* of the writer, ſeems nearly to fix the term when the invaſion of England is to be attempted by the enemy:

"*Before the firſt leaves ſhall appear on the trees*, the tri-coloured ſtandard," ſays he, "ſhall float on the territory of England; and in atchieving a general peace, we ſhall at the ſame time contribute to the happineſs of a people who deſerves to be free!"

BALTIMORE, *March* 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who went paſſenger in the laſt packet for Falmouth, to his friend in this city.

"Within twenty-four hours ſail of our port, early on Friday morning the 29th December, we diſcovered on our windward quarter, a ſail bearing a different courſe to what we were, and conſequently took no notice of her. It coming on preſently afterwards to be thick and hazy, we loſt ſight of her; at 10 o'clock, when it cleared away, we found that ſhe was giving us chace, and was about three miles from us. As it is the order for all packets to avoid ſpeaking or coming near any ſhip, we preſſed all the ſail it was poſſible, to effect our eſcape; but notwithſtanding our alertneſs, ſhe gained upon us faſt. We had every thing prepared to fight, and it was the wiſh of all hands to meet her; but our ſailing-maſter was averſe to our meaſures, knowing the chaſe to be far ſuperior to us, as ſhe could not have mounted leſs than 14 guns.—By two o'clock ſhe had actually got within a half or three quarters of a mile of us, and we muſt undoubtedly have fallen victims to their fury, had not Providence directed it otherwiſe. A ſmall puff of wind, which carried away our main-top and fore-top-maſt ſteering ſails and haulyards, fortunately for us, but melancholy to relate, upſet the veſſel in chaſe, and in one minute not a veſtige of her remained. We wore ſhip and bore down to the place where ſhe ſunk, but alas! not a ſoul was to be found, and what is very extraordinary, there was not a hat, cap, ſpar, or hen koop, to be ſeen floating on the ſurface, though we hovered about the place nearly one hour and a half."

The following notice was on the 16th January ſtuck up at Lloyd's:

"By letters from France, we are informed, that veſſels with Engliſh goods on board, are in the utmoſt danger at Hamburg and Altona—and that all ſhipments may be ſuſpended until further orders. We learn alſo, that all veſſels bound to France from England, will be ſeized on their arrival."

March 19.

By the Betſey we have received the following intelligence:

That two French frigates had bombarded Madras, and done conſiderable damage to the town, had run a company's ſhip on ſhore, ſaid to be worth 400,000 dollars, took ſome ſmall veſſels, and departed. Shortly after, captured the ſhip Piggot, under Daniſh colours, but ſaid to be Engliſh property, worth 500,000 dollars.

Left at the Iſle of France, the ſhip America of Boſton; the Governor Bouden of ditto, captain Oliver, whoſe fate would be known on the 20th December, it was generally believed ſhe would be condemned, the plea, for ſuch notorious proceedings, was an error in her ſea letter, it being for 141 tuns, and the regiſter for 241 tuns.

Juſt before the Betſey ſailed, a report of a war between America and France, was received by way of India; it was expected an embargo would taken place in conſequence. The brig Harmony ſailed for Philadelphia, the 25th of December.

Annapolis, March 22.

PARIS, January 18.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of 22d Nivoſe, (January 11.)

Villiers made a report in the name of the ſpecial commiſſion, on the meſſage of the Directory of the 13th inſtant, concerning veſſels laden with Engliſh merchandiſe. They juſtify this new principle, pointed out by the Directory, as being ſanctioned by the conduct of the Britiſh government, and ſhews it to be the intereſt of all the powers to unite in maintaining the liberty of maritime commerce, which England wiſhes to have to the excluſion of others.

The reporter alſo cenſures the laſt ſpeech of the preſident of the United States to congreſs, in which he finds the ſame principles profeſſed, as thoſe of the Engliſh miniſter, from whence they conclude, that there is a perfect intelligence between the two governments to calumniate the French republic.

The report of the commiſſion was adopted in the following words:

Article I. The quality of the veſſel, as to her being neutral or enemy, ſhall in future be determined by her cargo.

In conſequence, all veſſels met at ſea, laden in whole or in part, with the productions or merchandiſes of England, or of any of her poſſeſſions, are declared good prize, without regarding who may be the owner of the ſaid productions or merchandiſes.

Art. II. All foreign veſſels which in the courſe of their voyage may touch at any Engliſh port, ſhall not be admitted into any port of the republic, except in caſe of diſtreſs; and then ſuch veſſels ſhall immediately depart, as the cauſe of her entry being removed.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 1[illegible], 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, aboliſh and repeal ſuch parts of the ſecond, third, fourteenth and forty-ſecond ſections of the conſtitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the ſeveral elections therein ſpecified, the act to alter and repeal thoſe parts of the conſtitution and form of government that make the commiſſioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the ſenate, and the act to alter ſuch parts of the declaration of rights, the conſtitution and form of government, as prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being witneſſes in all caſes, be publiſhed once in each week, for the term of three months ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Eaſton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the governor and council of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, aboliſh and repeal, ſuch parts of the ſecond, third, fourteenth and forty-ſecond ſections of the conſtitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the ſeveral elections therein ſpecified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this ſtate is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from ſaid place, and operates to deprive many perſons entitled to ſuffrage from the exerciſe of that right; and as it is deſirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people ſhould be expreſſed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, for the purpoſe of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the ſenate, and ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties, ſhall be divided into ſeparate diſtricts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county ſhall be divided and laid off into three ſeparate diſtricts, Kent county ſhall be divided and laid off into three ſeparate diſtricts, Calvert county ſhall be divided and laid off into three ſeparate diſtricts, Charles county ſhall be divided and laid off into four ſeparate diſtricts, Talbot county ſhall be divided and laid off into four ſeparate diſtricts, Somerſet county ſhall be divided and laid off into three ſeparate diſtricts, Dorcheſter county ſhall be divided and laid off into three ſeparate diſtricts, Cæcil county ſhall be divided and laid off into four ſeparate diſtricts, Prince-George's county ſhall be divided and laid off into five ſeparate diſtricts, Queen-Anne's county ſhall be divided and laid off into three ſeparate diſtricts, Worceſter county ſhall be divided and laid off into five ſeparate diſtricts, Frederick county ſhall be divided and laid off into ſeven ſeparate diſtricts, Harford county ſhall be divided and laid off into five ſeparate diſtricts, Caroline county ſhall be divided and laid off into three ſeparate diſtricts, Waſhington county ſhall be divided and laid off into five ſeparate diſtricts, Montgomery county ſhall be divided and laid off into five ſeparate diſtricts, Allegany county ſhall be divided and laid off into ſix ſeparate diſtricts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, ſhall be divided and laid off into five ſeparate diſtricts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, ſhall be divided and laid off into ſeven diſtricts, and that the city of Baltimore ſhall, at all future elections, form and conſtitute one diſtrict for the purpoſe of electing ſheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the ſecond, third, fourteenth and forty-ſecond ſections of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the ſeveral elections therein mentioned, be and the ſame are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the ſame ſhall hereafter be regulated by law.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of the ſaid conſtitution contained therein, ſhall be conſidered as a part, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid as a part, of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal thoſe parts of the conſtitution and form of government that make the commiſſioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the ſenate.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That the mayor and ſecond branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, ſhall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and the elector of the ſenate, and ſhall have and exerciſe all the rights and authorities reſpecting ſuch elections which were veſted in the commiſſioners of Baltimore-town by virtue of the conſtitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as make the commiſſioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for [illegible] elector of the ſenate, be and the [illegible] repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act ſhall commence and be in force if it ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt three months [illegible] election of delegates, and ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, in their firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the declaration of rights, the conſtitution and form of government, as prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being witneſſes in all caſes.

WHEREAS perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniencies, owing to their not being admitted to make their ſolemn affirmation as witneſſes in all caſes inſtead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, thoſe called Nicolites or New Quakers, thoſe called Tunkers, and thoſe called Menoniſts, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occaſion, ſhall be allowed to make their ſolemn affirmation as witneſſes, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation ſhall be of the ſame avail as an oath, to all intents and purpoſes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the perſons aforeſaid ſhall be admitted as a witneſs in any court of juſtice in this ſtate, the court ſhall be ſatisfied, by ſuch teſtimony as they may require, that ſuch perſon is one of thoſe who profeſs to be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government, contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of June next, if fair, or the firſt fair day after, at the farm now in the occupation of ZACHARIAH BALDWIN,

THE undivided ſixth part of the ſaid FARM, lying in Prince-George's county, and agreeable to the will of TYLER BALDWIN, deceaſed, of Anne-Arundel county. The terms of ſale for caſh.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executor of TYLER BALDWIN. w†10

March 19, 1798.

To be SOLD,

TWO likely young negro MEN, one a good houſe carpenter and joiner, about 24 years old, ſtout, healthy and active; the other has been uſed to plantation work, and is healthy and ſtrong, about 26 years of age; they will be ſold on moderate terms.

3w J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, March 19, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday the 12th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes,

FIFTY acres of land, part of a tract of land called COVEL'S FOLLY, and ſixty acres of land, part of a tract of land called CHEYNEY'S REST; the above property is taken as the property of WILLIAM DAVIS, ſen. deceaſed, to ſatisfy a debt due to JOSEPH and RICHARD YATES, ſurviving partners of John Petty and Co. w†3

JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 21, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on Friday the 13th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO HOUSES, one a brick, and the other a framed one, with one half acre of ground, in fee ſimple; the above property is fronting Mr. William Whetcroft's, in Annapolis, and is taken as the property of THOMAS DALZELL to ſatisfy a debt due JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Eſq; w†3

JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 21, 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1797.

Annapolis, March [illegible], 1798.

UNDER the patronage of [illegible] gentlemen of the [illegible] eminence in the law, having lately engaged in the [illegible] and [illegible] work a reviſion of the laws of Maryland, I would be thankful to any gentleman for any [illegible] or notes he may have made, which may tend to facilitate this undertaking.

D. T. BLAKE.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 2[illegible], 1798.

ORDERED, That the reſolutions paſſed by the general aſſembly at their laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting certificates and bills of credit, be publiſhed eight weeks ſucceſſively, in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Eaſton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
December 26, 1797.

Reſolved, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be, and he is hereby authoriſed to pay off and diſcharge the principal and intereſt due on all certificates heretofore iſſued by the ſtate of Maryland, other than thoſe diſtinguiſhed as fraudulent ones, provided the ſame are brought into the treaſury for payment, on or before the firſt day of October, 1798.

Reſolved, That all holders of certificates heretofore iſſued and funded by the ſtate of Maryland, bring the ſame to the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore for payment of principal and intereſt, on or before the firſt day of October next, and that no intereſt on any certificates heretofore iſſued, which ſhall accrue after the ſaid firſt day of October, 1798, ſhall be paid thereafter, nor the principal ſum until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

Reſolved, That ſuch part of the five months pay, due to the officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland line, and due for ſervices on board the barges, as ſhall not be demanded of the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, on or before the firſt day of October, 1798, be not paid to any perſon or perſons demanding any part of the ſame thereafter, but be ſubject to ſuch appropriation as ſhall hereafter be declared.

Reſolved, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be, and he is hereby authoriſed, to pay off and diſcharge the amount of principal and intereſt of ſuch bills of credit, of the emiſſion under the act of June, 1780, as may be produced and brought into the treaſury, on or before the firſt day of October next.

Reſolved, That if the holders of bills of credit, emitted in virtue of the act of June ſeſſion, 1780, do not bring the ſame into the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore for payment, on or before the firſt day of October, 1798, that all intereſt from that time ceaſe thereon, and the principal not to be paid until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

Reſolved, That the reſolutions paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, for limiting the time to the firſt of July laſt for bringing in certificates for payment be, and the ſame are hereby reſcinded.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

Thus endorſed;

By the ſenate, December 26, 1797: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, clk.

By the ſenate, December 29, 1797: Read the ſecond time and aſſented to.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, clk.

For SALE,

SIX LOTS of GROUND, lying in the city of Annapolis, formerly the property of the late hon. THOMAS STONE. Upon four of the above lots, which are on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet, ſtand the large and valuable dwelling-houſe, and other buildings, now occupied by gen. J. H. STONE. The property will be ſold ſeparately or altogether. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at Haberdeventure, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco. w3

JOHN MONCŒUR DANIEL.

March 6, 1798.

For SALE,

THE TENEMENT now occupied by the ſubſcriber, in the city of Annapolis, conſiſting of a ſmall dwelling-houſe, garden, kitchen, ſtable, and carriage houſe, and all other neceſſary and convenient improvements, all in good repair.

A ſmall family cannot be more commodiouſly accommodated, nor on better terms. Apply to

FRANCIS F. PERIER.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a negro boy named DICK. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive ONE CENT REWARD, paid by

† EDd. TIMMINS, Sen.

February 12, 1798.

SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his cuſtomers and the public in general for paſt favours in the line of his buſineſs, and informs them that he ſtill carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Buſineſs in all its branches, in the beſt manner. He has juſt received a large quantity of the beſt Boſton bend ſoal-leather, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, for caſh, or green hides; he has alſo for ſale, hide leather and calf ſkins, and all kinds of Shoe-maker's tools, ſhoe thread, roſin, linſeed, whale and tanner's oil, and ſundry other articles too tedious too mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for ſale, that is uſed to Kitchen work.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at [illegible], or to the ſubſcriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

ALL perſons having any claim or demand againſt the eſtate of col. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, formerly of Calvert but late of Waſhington county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, JOHN T. MASON, of George-town, or the ſubſcriber, near Hager's-town, in Waſhington county, on or before the 10th of Auguſt next.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Executor of WILLIAM FITZHUGH, deceaſed.

WHEREAS my wife MARGARET TIMMINS has abſconded from my bed and board many times without any occaſion, I therefore forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the day of the date hereof. w3

EDWARD TIMMINS, Sen.

March 10, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from my landing place, on Severn river, commonly called Duvall's Creek, about the quantity of twenty-five cords of WOOD, for a diſcovery of the perſon or perſons who committed this daring depredation I will give a reward of ten dollars.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

March 7, 1798.

The celebrated running horſe
WHISTLE JACKET,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon to cover mares, at Mount Air, (near Piſcataway, in Maryland,) at ſixteen dollars, and a dollar to the groom, the money to be ſent with the mares, or before they are taken away. The ſeaſon to commence the fifteenth of March and will end the fifteenth of July. Good paſturage for mares at half a dollar per week, and thoſe that want their mares fed with grain will give orders, which will be complied with at a moderate price, and the greateſt care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or eſcapes.

EDWARD EDELEN.

March 5, 1798.

WHISTLE JACKET is elegantly formed, full ſixteen hands high, ſtrong, bony and active, diſtinguiſhed as a remarkable fine foal-getter; his ſire, Diomed, ſuppoſed to be one of the beſt running horſes in America, was a thorough bred ſon of col. Fenwick's imported Old Flimnap, which horſe covered at twenty guineas a mare; Lucy Locket, the dam of Whiſtle Jacket, was got by Belle-Air, (bred by the hon. col. Tayloe) a ſon of Moreton's Taveller, and Selima, her dam, Matchleſs, by Othello, her grand-dam, Young Cate, by Childers, her great-grand-dam, Old Creeping Cate, by the Dancing Maſter, a noted ſon of the Devonſhire Childers, her great-great-great-grand-dam was the Spaniſh mare imported by col. Churchill.

True copy, JOHN THORNTON.

Berry Plain, February 8, 1794.

CAME to my plantation, on the Head of South river, in September, 1796, a ſmall brindle STEER, about two years old, with an upper ſlope in the right ear, and an under nick in the left ear. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. w3

RICHARD WELSH.

March 9, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, Cobb Neck, State of Maryland, on the 26th of February, 1798, a likely young negro man named JEM, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ſtoops in his ſhoulders a little, is of a yellowiſh complexion, has thin lips, a wide mouth, and a very great impediment in his ſpeech, or ſtutters and ſtammers when he talks; had on when he went away, a round white negro cotton jacket and breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, a felt hat, white yarn country knit ſtockings, and a pair of coarſe country made ſhoes; he has other cloathing I ſuſpect with him, and may change his dreſs, there are an old blue broad cloth coat, a round country cloth jacket and overalls, with yellow ſtripes, among them. I ſuſpect he will make to Annapolis to get with old Terry Short, and her tribe, who did belong to Chunn. Whoever will apprehend ſaid negro and bring him to me, or put him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable expences paid if brought home. All perſons are forewarned harbouring ſaid negro, and all maſters of veſſels employing him, as I ſhall deal with them as the law directs. w†4

WILLIAM SHAW.

March 3, 1798.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, for READY MONEY, on Friday the 23d of March, inſtant, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, at the dwelling-houſe of captain JOHN MERRIKEN, deceaſed,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of MARY EVITT, lately deceaſed, conſiſting of tables and chairs, a looking glaſs, feather bed and furniture, ſilver tea-ſpoons, a gold ring, and a number of other ſmall articles.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them to the ſubſcriber, on or before the day of ſale, properly authenticated.

JOSEPH EVANS, Adminiſtrator.

March 8, 1798.

In CHANCERY, February 28, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of VALENTINE BROWN, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid Valentine Brown is, and at the time of paſſing the ſaid act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this ſtate, and the ſaid Valentine Brown, at the time of preſenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the aſſent in writing of ſo many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the liſt aforeſaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Valentine Brown, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-ſeventh day of March, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery office, at one o'clock, on the twenty-ſeventh day of September next, for the purpoſe of recommending ſome perſon to be truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Valentine Brown's then and there taking the oath preſcribed for delivering up his property.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, February 28, 1798.

John Lee Gibſon and Joſiah Lee againſt the Attorney-General.

John Gibſon againſt the State of Maryland.

Daniel Lamb againſt the State of Maryland.

Horatio Gates againſt the State of Maryland.

Edward Harwood and Elam Bailey againſt the State of Maryland.

Thomas Holmes, by Ambroſe Geohagan, his next friend, againſt John Langley and Sarah his wife, Thomas Brookes, Wm Lee againſt the Attorney General.

John M'Cliſter againſt the State of Maryland.

Thomas Ruſton againſt the State of Maryland.

James Clarke againſt the State of Maryland.

Robert Long, William King, and others, againſt the Attorney-General.

James Boggs againſt the State of Maryland.

William and James Barton and Veazy Price againſt the State of Maryland.

Henry G. Sotheron againſt the State of Maryland.

WHEREAS, by an act of aſſembly, long ſince paſſed, the chancellor is authoriſed to decide in a ſummary way in all of the foregoing caſes, and to limit a time within which he ſhall hear and determine the ſame; it is, on the application of the ſtate's agent, adjudged and ordered, that the firſt Tueſday in October next be the day limited for preparing each of the ſaid cauſes for hearing on its merits, and that after the ſaid day the chancellor will, on application in any of the ſaid cauſes, either on the part of the complainants, or of the ſtate, proceed immediately to a final determination: Provided a copy of this order be either ſerved on the complainant, or inſerted three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Baltimore Telegraphe, before the firſt day of April next.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed by the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday of March next, on the premiſes, about two miles from Herring Creek church,

A TRACT of land called SMITH's DELIGHT, containing one hundred acres, it being the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, and taken to ſatisfy a debt due to JAMES HEIGH and JOSEPH WILKINSON, executors of Elizabeth Heigh. The ſale to commence at twelve o'clock.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Late ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, in ſaid county, called PART of PORTLAND MANOR, agreeably to an act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

w†4 MARY WEEMS.

February 23, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thouſand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate ſurvey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is ſituate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the moſt valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine ſprings and ſtreams, ſufficient for any and every kind of *water-works*; the ſoil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to graſs. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to ſeven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchaſers diſpoſed to ſettle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittſburg runs through [illegible] and the river Patowmack lies within [illegible] of any dimenſions may be made [illegible] with little [illegible] of a [illegible] there are alſo great [illegible] of ſugar [illegible] will not only be a great convenience, but [illegible] to ſettlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue ſtore of Meſſrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of ſale, and ſhould the land not be diſpoſed of at private ſale before Thurſday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at the vendue ſtore, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewiſe offered for ſale, to wit: Evitt's Creek [illegible], containing four thouſand two hundred and fifty [illegible] acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the ſame diſtance from the Patowmack, will be ſold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not leſs than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about ſeven miles from the town of Weſt Port, which is at the mouth of ſaid creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with ſundry other improvements, and ſeven or eight acres of good timothy meadow; ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchaſers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are ſeveral valuable ſeats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two ſmall tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing ſixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Creſap's-town; on this tract there is a ſmall ſettlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich ſoil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Deſire, containing fifty acres. Proſpect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Cheſnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Proſpect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Diſappointment, containing ſixty acres. Diſpute, containing fifty acres. Roſs's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the laſt mentioned tracts are among the firſt quality of lands in the county, and ſeveral of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will ſhew the premiſes and make known the terms of ſale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not ſold at private ſale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be expoſed to public ſale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent ſprings, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Alſo will be ſold, at public ſale, on Friday the firſt day of June next, on the premiſes, the plantation where Thomas Jean now reſides, containing three hundred ſeven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a diſtillery, the ſtream being ſupplied by never failing cool ſprings, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is diſtant about fifteen miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and about ſeventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in ſeveral counties in this ſtate, which I wiſh to diſpoſe of, and for the convenience of thoſe whom ſaid lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authoriſed to contract for, and will give notice, deſcribe, and ſhew the ſame, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Waſhington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worceſter county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorcheſter county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any perſons wiſhing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will pleaſe to apply to the perſons above named, or to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, conſiſting of four families, the firſt, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for ſervice; the ſecond, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for ſervice; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the ſmall-pox except a few ſmall ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got huſbands may be purchaſed in the ſame neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. [illegible], 1797.

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